

Review of the Genus *Sineugraphe*, with a Newly Recorded Species, *S. stolidoprocta* Boursin (Lepidoptera, Noctuidae) from Korea

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Abstract *Sineugraphe stolidoprocta* Boursin, previously known from the central and eastern China, is introduced here and added to the faunal list of Korean Noctuidae. Four species of the genus *Sineugraphe* Boursin, 1954, are recognized in Korea, and their distinctive characters are discussed, with illustrations of the genitalia.

Key words Lepidoptera, Noctuidae, *Sineugraphe stolidoprocta*, new record, Korean Peninsula.

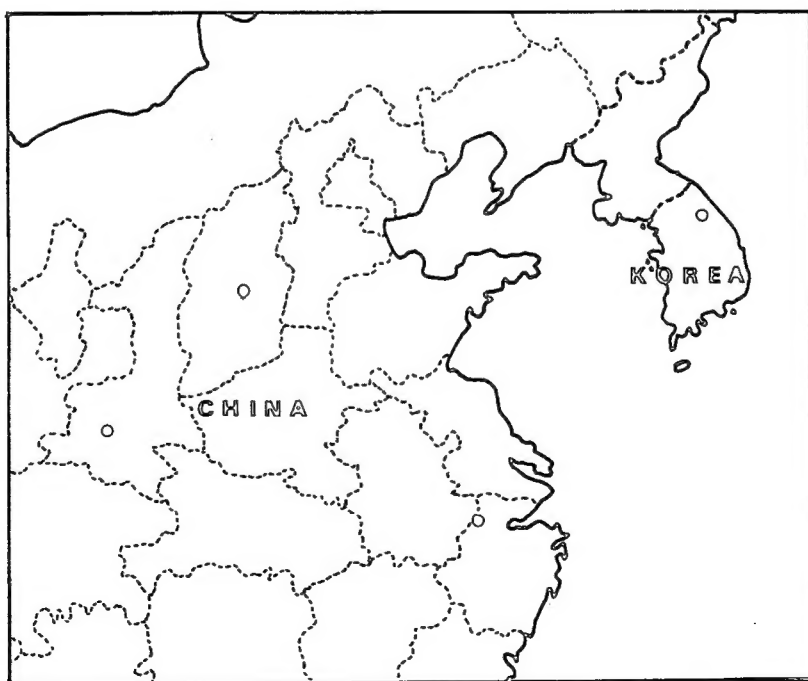
INTRODUCTION

The genus *Sineugraphe* (type species: *Eugraphe disgnosta* Boursin, 1948, by original designation; a junior synonym of *Agrotis bipartita* Graeser, 1888) was described by Boursin (1954) as a small homogenous group of Noctuinae distributed mostly in the eastern part of Palaearctic Region. The generic name, *Sineugraphe*, was erroneously reported in the Catalogue of World Noctuidae, by Poole (1989), as *Sineugrapha* [sic!]. Up to now, six species of the genus known from the eastern Palaearctic Region are as follows: *S. rhitidiprocta* Boursin, 1954; *S. megaptera* Boursin, 1954; *S. stolidoprocta* Boursin, 1954; *S. longipennis* Boursin, 1954; *S. bipartita* Graeser, 1888 (= *disgnosta* Boursin, 1948); and *S. exusta* (Butler, 1878). The first two species are distributed in south western and central China, and the next three species have wider distributions from China to Korea, Japan and the Russian Far East. The last species, *S. exusta*, is distributed from South China to southern Siberia. One more species, *S. carvalhoi* Pinker, 1983, was described from the Azores Islands. Three species of *Sineugraphe* have been known from the Korean Peninsula: *S. longipennis*, *S. exusta*, and *S. bipartita*. *S. disgnosta* Boursin was synonymized with *S. bipartita* by Kononenko (1983) in the revision of the genus *Sineugraphe* from the Russian Far East; however, in Korean literature, this species has been known by its synonymic name, *S.*

disgnosta.

In the course of faunal and taxonomic studies on the Noctuidae of the Korean Peninsula, we found a further species, *Sineugraphe stolidoprocta*, in the collection of National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, Rural Development Administration, Suwon, and Center for Insect Systematics, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon: it is herein reported for the first time from the Korean Peninsula. The three species of *Sineugraphe* mentioned above, except *S. stolidoprocta*, are common noctuid moths in Korea. However, identification of them based on external features is extremely difficult because of their similarity in coloration and wing pattern, especially in the case of worn specimens. Moreover, *S. exusta* and *S. bipartita* have parallel morphological forms with black coloration in the discal cell between the reniform and orbicular. The other difficulties for the identification of *Sineugraphe* spp. are due to the sources reported erroneously in many of previous publications. Therefore, we intend to include literature, short diagnosis, and a key for the identification of the four Korean species of *Sineugraphe*.

The following abbreviations are used for collection consulted: [NIAS]-National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology; [CIS]-Center for Insect Systematics; [FRI]-Forestry Research Institute. Abbreviations for the names of provinces in which collecting sites are belonged are as follows: HB-Hamgyong-bukdo; PN-Pyongan-namdo; GG-Gyunggido; KW-Kangwondo; CN- Chungcheong-namdo; CB- Chungcheong-bugdo; JN-Jeolla-namdo, JB-Jeolla-bugdo; KN-Kyungsang-namdo; KB-Kyungsang-bugdo; CJ-Chejudo. **North**-HB, PN, part of KW of North Korea (DPRK); **Central**-GG, KW, CB, CN; **South**-JB, JN, KB, KN. RGOs in the collector's name mean the Rural Guidance Offices which have operated the light traps in the monitoring system of Rural Development Administration



Map 1. Distribution of *Sineugraphe stolidoprocta* Boursin

Key to Korean species of the genus *Sineugraphe* Boursin in the male genitalia

1. Valva relatively flat, apex of valva rectangular-rounded. Harpe lies on ventral margin of valva, with trapezoidal extension at base (Fig. 4) *S. exusta* Butler
- Valva convex, and rounded at apex. Harpe lies centrally in valva, without trapezoidal extension at base. 2
2. Harpe relatively short, not curved with knee-like shape at base, and fixed in a third from apical part of valva. (Fig. 2) *S. longipennis* Boursin
- Harpe long, curved with knee-like shape at base, fixed in central part of valva. 3
3. Harpe bilobed at tip. Scaphium equal to uncus in length (Fig. 1) *S. stolidoprocta* Boursin
- Harpe without an extension at tip. Scaphium well sclerotized and longer than uncus (Fig. 3) *S. bipartita* Graeser

Genus *Sineugraphe* Boursin, 1954

Sineugraphe Boursin, 1954, Bonn. zool. Beitr. 5: 266

Type species: *Eugraphe disgonosta* Boursin, 1948, Z. wien. ent. Ges. 33: 109, pl. 2, fig. 2

Holotype ♂, Japan: Prov. Hohki, Mt. Daisen (NM. Vienna).

***Sineugraphe stolidoprocta* Boursin, 1954 (Fig. 1) 중국쌍검은밤나방(신칭)**

Sineugraphe stolidoprocta Boursin, 1954. Bonn. Zool. Beitr. 5: 269, pl. 5: 17, 18, pl. 13: 86 (China, South Shensi).

Diagnosis. Wingspan 46~48 mm. Forewings dark reddish-brown, and main elements of wing pattern similar to those of other *Sineugraphe* spp., but less expressed. Male genitalia (Fig. 1) of *S. stolidoprocta* close to *S. bipartita*. Valva somewhat curved, concave and bigger by twice than that of *S. bipartita*; clasper ridge-like; harpe much bigger than that in *S. bipartita*, a little curved with knee-like shape at base and with short digitate lobe at apex, whereas absent in *S. bipartita* and other *Sineugraphe* spp. Scaphium equal to uncus in length, and less developed than that of *S. bipartita*. Aedeagus much bigger, and with strong scobination on the wall of apical part; vesica bigger and more sacculate than that of *S. bipartita*, with small diverticulum in basal part and single short spin-like cornutus. Female unknown.

Material examined. [CIS]: 2 ♂, Mt. Gyebang-san, KW, 24. VIII. 1989, K.T.Park.

Distribution. Korea (South, Central), Central and Eastern China.

Note. Reported herein for the first time from the Korean Peninsula. It is obvious that Korean species is conspecific with the Chinese species, *S. stolidoprocta*, since Korea is about a thousand kilometer apart from China. Because the identification of this species based on external appearance is very difficult, it also was often misidentified as *S. longipennis* by previous researchers. However, in our point of view, *S. stolidoprocta* is probably a resident species in the Korean Peninsula. The discovery of *S. stolidoprocta* in Korea considerably extended our knowledge about the distribution of this species and shows the influence of the Chinese-Himalayan faunal complex, forming the Noctuidae fauna in the Korean

Peninsula. Migrating habit is not known for the *Sineugraphe* spp.

***Sineugraphe longipennis* Boursin, 1954 (Figs 2, 5) 큰쌍검은밤나방**

Eugraphe longipennis Boursin, 1948, Z. Wien. ent. Ges. 33: 111, pl. 2, fig. 5 (Japan).

Sineugraphe longipennis: Boursin, 1954, Bonn. Zool. Beit. 5: 267(new. comb.); Pak, 1969: 122; Pak, 1970: 38; Shin and Han, 1981: 142; Sugi, 1982a: 234; Sugi, 1982, I: 694, II: 351, pl. 170: 16-19. 360: 8, 11; Shin, 1983: 99; Shin and Yoon, 1989: 89, 101; Kim et al., 1991a: 98; Shin et Ju, 1991: 43; Shin, 1991: 234; Shin et Cheong, 1992: 319; Park, 1992: 208; Jaros et al., 1992: 86; Park et al., 1993: 202; ESK & KSAE, 1994: 366; Park et al., 1995: 69; Ahn et al., 1995: 155.

Diagnosis. Wingspan 44~52 mm. The species differs from *S. exusta* and *S. bipartita* by bigger size, more lightly reddish tint of forewings, and yellowish suffusion in basal and medial fields. Reniform yellowish, contrasted with ground color, and its basal part diffused. The other elements of wing pattern close to other species. In male genitalia (Fig. 2), Valva elongate and concave; Harpe located on one third from the apical part of valva, relatively short in length and somewhat extended apically. In female genitalia (Fig. 5), segment VIII conical with rhomoidal cut in the middle part. Sclerite VII sclerotized and convex.

Material examined. [NIAS]: 1 ♂, 2 ♀. Suwon, GG, 16. VI, 17, VII, 11. X. 1975, 1976, 1982 J.C. Paik, D.J. IM, K.T. Park; 5 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Cheongyae-san, GG, 20. VII, 1976, K.T. Park; 1 ♀, Mt. Suri-san, GG, 31. V. 1989, S.H. Lee; 1 ♀, Mt. Suri-san, 14. VII. 1989, S.D. Lee; 1 ♀, Seosan, CN, 11-15. VII. 1991, RGO; 1 ♂, 2 ♀, Muju, JB, 1-5, 21-25. VII. 1991, RGO; 2 ♀, Isl. Heuksando, JB, 13. IX. 1975, K.T. Park; 1 ♀, Mt. Chiri-san (=Jiri-san), JN, 19. VII. 1981, K.R. Choi; 3 ♀, 24. VII. 1985, Mt. Keum-san, Namhae, KN, K.T. Park; 1 ♂, Yeongcheon, KB, 18-24. IX. 1991, RGO; [CIS]: 2 ind., Mt. Keum-san, Namhae, KN, 24. VII. 1985, K.T. Park; 1 ind., Mt. Odae-san, KW, 6. VIII. 1989, K.T. Park; 1 ind., Sogumgang, KW, 7. VII. 1988, K.T. Park; 1 ind., Mt. Samak-san, KW, 19. VII. 1989, K.T. Park; 1 ind., Mt. Yaksu-san, KW, 9. VII. 1989, K.T. Park.

Previous recorded locality: **North**-PN (Mt. Myohyang-san, Yangdok); **Central**-KW (Mt. Gyeonggang-san, Mt. Cheombong-san), GG (Mt. Gwangduk-san, Mt. Myongji-san, Mt. Whaak-san); **South**-KN (Isl. Koje, Mt. Chiri, Jinyang), JN (Isl. Chindo); **Cheju**-CJ (Cheju)

Distribution. The species is distributed from the eastern China and Taiwan to the Korean Peninsula, Japan and the southern part of the Russian Far East.

***Sineugraphe bipartita* (Graeser, [1889] 1888) (Figs 3, 6) 담색쌍검은밤나방**

Agrotis bipartita Graeser, [1889] 1888, Berl. ent. Zeit. 32: 318 (Russian Far East, Vladivostok.).

Eugraphe disgnosta Boursin, 1948, Z. Wien. Ent. Ges. 33: 109, pl. 2 : 2, pl. 6: 15, 16 (Japan, Hohi prov., Mt. Daisen).

Diarsia exusta nolimetangere Bryk, 1948, 65, pl. 4: 17 (Korea, Shuotsu).

Sineugraphe dysgnosta: Boursin, 1954: 266(emend.); Pak, 1969: 122; Shin and Han, 1981: 142; Kim et al., 1982: 314, 726; Lee et al., 1985: 386; Kim et al., 1986: 72; Kang et Park, 1987: 34; Kim et Chang, 1987: 100; Park et O, 1988: 66; Park et Ju, 1990: 389; Kim, 1993: 348..

- Sineugraphe disgnosta*: Boursin, 1954: 266; Shin, 1985, 31; Shin, 1987: 402; Shin and Yoon, 1989: 43, 89, 101, 110; Shin et al., 1990: 285; Shin and Kim, 1991: 35; Kim et al., 1991a: 97; Shin, 1991: 234; Shin et Cheong, 1992: 319; Jaros et al., 1992: 85, 86; Park et al., 1993: 202; Nam, 1995: 215.
- Sineugrapha* [sic] *biparita*: Park et al., 1995: 69.
- Sineugraphe dysgnoste* [sic]: Park et Yoo, 1986: 36.
- Sineugraphe bipartita*: Kononenko, 1983: 121 (synonymy, res. stat.); Jaros et al., 1992: 84; Jeong et al., 1995: 17; ESK & KSAE, 1994: 366; Sugi, 1994: 80.

Diagnosis. Wingspan 36~45 mm. The wing pattern similar to that of *S. exusta*. Ground color of forewing variable from reddish-brown to dark violet brown, especially in females, and usually more tint than that of *S. exusta*. The form, *S. bipartita* f. *nipponica* Ogata has dark spots in cell and differs from *S. exusta nigromaculata* Graeser. In male genitalia (Fig. 3), scaphium longer than uncus; valva curved and concave; harpe curved with knee-like shape in basal part, without extension on tip. In female genitalia (Fig. 6), segment VIII cylindrical with rounded incision medially. Sternite VII well sclerotized and slightly concave on distal margin.

Material examined. [NIAS]: 2 ♂, 1 ♀, Daegwanryong, KW, 24. VII. 1976, K.S.Woo; 1 ♀, Chuncheon, KW, 1. V. 1989, K.T.Park; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Hongcheon, KW, 10-14. VIII. 1991, RGO; 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Mt. Cheongyae-san, GG, 20. VIII. 1976, K.T.Park; 1 ♀, Wonju, KW, 1-5. VII. 1991, RGO; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Mt. Odae-san, KW, 12. IX. 1976, J.C.Paik, Y.Y.Ha; 1 ♂, Yangju, GG, 1-5. VII. 1991, RGO; 3 ♂, 6 ♀, Suwon, GG, 4. VI, 22. VI, 5. VII, 16. VII, 18. VIII, 16. IX. 1959, 1975, 1976, Giyongua, K.T.Park, J.C.Paik, K.T.Park, K.R.Choe; 2 ♀, Seosan, CN, 11-15. VII, 1-5. VIII. 1991, RGO; 1 ♀, Kimje, JB, 26-30. VIII. 1991, RGO; 5 ♀, Isl. Heuksando, JB, 7, 8. VII, 25. VIII, 13. IX. 1975, K.T.Park; 1 ♀, Muju, JB, 11. VIII. 1975, K.T.Park; 1 ♂, Mt. Chiri-san, JN, 17. VII. 1976, Y.Y.Ha; 1 ♀, Geochang, KN, 19. VII. 1991, RGO; 2 ♀, Kanra-san, Isl. Saishuto (present correct name is Mt. Halla-san, Isl. Chejudo), CJ, 29. VI, 2. VII. 1922, H.Okamoto et T.Kurisue; 1 ♀, Umon, Isl. Saishuto (Isl. Chejudo), CJ, 2. VII. 1922, H.Okamoto et T.Kurisue; 1 ♀, Seoguiipo, CJ, 10. VII. 1976, H.S.Kim; 3 ♂, 5 ♀, Makaen, (present name and area is uncertain), 1. VIII. 1924, H.Okamoto et T.Kurisue; 1 ♂, 1 ♀, Onseiri, (present name is uncertain), 25. VII. 1924, H.Okamoto et T.Kurisue; 1 ♀, Daijenji, (present name is uncertain), 1. VIII. 1924, Y.Hasegawa et S.Maruta; 1 ♂, 3 ♀, Yutenji, (present name is uncertain), 31. VII. 1924, H.Okamoto et T.Kurisue; [CIS]: 3 ind., Mt. Samak-san, KW, 19. VII. 1990, S.Y.Joo and D.S.Park, K.T.Park; 11 ind., Mt. Gyeong-san, KW, 2. VIII, 24. VIII. 1989, K.T.Park; 2 ind., Pyongchang, KW, 31. VII. 1991, K.T.Park; 4 ind., Mt. Seolak-san, KW, 25. VII. 1989, K.T.Park; 2 ind., Mt. Yaksu-san, KW, 9. VIII. 1989, K.T.Park; 1 ind., Sogumgang, KW, 8. VIII. 1988, K.T.Park; 1 ind., Chuncheon-dam, KW, 26. VIII. 1988; 1 ind., Mt. Odae-san, KW, 6. VII. 1989, K.T.Park; 1 ind., 1 ind., Gwangreung, GG, 6. VII. 1989, K.T.Park; 2 ind., Seonheulri, CJ, 22. VII, 1. VIII. 1993, S.H.Jeong; 2 ind., Yeongsil, CJ, 22. VIII. 1992, K.T.Park & B.K.Byun; Gwaneumsa, CJ, 13. VIII. 1993, B.K.Byun & H.P.Jeong.

Previous recorded locality: **North**-HB (Shuotsu=Jueul), PN (Mt. Ryongak-san, Mt. Myohyang-san), GW (Mt. Kumgang-san); **Central**-KW (Mt. Samak-san, Mt. Gyeong-san, Mt. Seolak-san, Mt. Sobaeg-san, Mt. Taebaek-san), GG (Mt. Jugum-san, Mt. Gwangduk-san, Mt. Baikun-san, Mt. Myongji-san, Mt. Whaak-san, Mt. Wunak-san); **South**-JN (Mt. Mudeung-san), CN (A-San Bay), KN (Koje Isl.,

Sosangmyon-Hamyang, Mt. Chiri-san, Chinju, Kumgokmyon-Jinyang); **Cheju-CJ** (Isl. Cheju, Cheju, Gwaneumsa, Yongjingak, Gaemidung, Yeongsil, Paekrokdam, Seoguipo)

Distribution. The species is known from Western China to Korea, Japan and South of the Russian Far East (Primorye, south of Khabarovsk and Amur Territories, South of Sakhalin Isl.).

***Sineugraphe exusta* (Butler, 1878) (Figs 4, 7) 쌍검은밤나방**

Graphiphora exusta Butler, 1878, Ann. Mag. nat. Hist. (5)1: 164 (Japan, Yokohama, Hakodate); Leech, 1900: 44 (Korea).

Agrotis exusta: Staudinger, 1892: 413; Hampson, 1903: 413; Herz, 1904: 273; Doi, 1938: 4; Cho, 1963: 183; MCI, 1968: 252; Seok, 1970: 84.

Agrotis exusta nigromaculata Graeser, [1889] 1888. Berl. ent. Zeit. 32: 317 (Russian Far East, Vladivostok); Herz, 1904: 274; Cho, 1963: 184; MCI, 1968: 252; Seok, 1970: 84.

Rhyacia oceanica Kardakoff, 1928. Ent. Mitt. 17: 418, pl. 9: 1 (Russian Far East, Vladivostok).

Rhyasia exusta: Okamoto, 1924: 110.

?*Rhyasia exusta nigromaculata*: Okamoto, 1924: 111.

Sineugraphe exusta: Pak, 1959: 4; Hyun et Woo, 1969: 176; Shin and Koo, 1974: 142; ZSK, 1975: 72; Jun and Shin, 1980: 433; Shin and Han, 1981: 142; Kim and Nam, 1982: 140; Yoon et al., 1982: 28; Sugi, 1982: 693, pl. 170, figs. 6-8, pl. 369, fig. 9, 12; Kim et al., 1982: 314, 725; Shin, 1983: 99; Shin, 1984: 132; Kim and Nam, 1984: 318; Lee et al., 1985: 386; Kim et al., 1986: 72; Park and Cho, 1986: 130; Shin, 1987: 402; Kang et Park, 1987: 34; Shin and Yoon, 1989: 59; Shin and Yoon, 1989: 101; Kim et al., 1991a: 97; Shin et Ju, 1991: 43; Shin, 1991: 234; Shin et Cheong, 1992: 319; Jaros et al., 1992: 84, 85; Kim, 1993: 348; Park et al., 1993: 202; ESK & KSAE, 1994: 366; Sohn, 1994: 50; Ahn et al., 1995: 155; Nam, 1995: 215.

Sineugrapha [sic] *exusta*: Park et al., 1995: 69.

Sineugraph [sic] *exusta*: Park et O, 1988: 64.

Sineugraphe exusta nigromaculata: Kim, 1993: 348.

Diagnosis. Wingspan 36~42 mm. Forewings reddish-brown or violet-brown to brown. Wing pattern weak and its elements variable in degree of expressing. Inner line weak, sometimes not represented. Reniform and orbicular weakly contrasted and bordered with thin pale line. The cell between reniform and orbicular brown, sometimes darker than background color. Outer line almost diffused. Subterminal field dark-brown. The form, *S. exusta nigromaculata* differs by dark, black trapezoid spots in the cell before reniform and between reniform and orbicular. Male genitalia (Fig. 4) differs from that of other species by short scaphium, valva flat with trapezoid flat extension at base of valva. In female genitalia (Fig. 7), segment VIII cylindrical, rectangularly incised medially. Sternite VII of abdomen strongly sclerotized and convex on distal margin.

Material examined. [NIAST]: 2 ♀, Chuncheon, KW, 1. V. 1989, K.T.Park; 3 ♀, Mt. Odae-san, KW, 12. IX. 1976, Y.Y.Ha, J.C.Paik; 4 ♀, Suwon, GG, 13. VII, 20. VIII, 24. VIII, 11. X. 1975, 1976, 1985, 1989, M.W.Han, K.T.Park, S.B. Ahn; 1 ♂, Mt. Cheongye-san, GG, 20. VIII. 1976, K.T.Park; 1 ♂, Yangju, GG, 26-30. VIII. 1991, RGO; 3 ♂, 1 ♀, Seosan, CN, 1-5, 6-10. VII. 1991, RGO; 1 ♀, Muju, JB, 16-20. VII. 1991, RGO; 2 ♀, Isl. Heuksando, JB, 3. VIII, 13. IX. 1975; 1 ♀, Umon, Is. Saishuto (=Isl. Chejudo), CJ, 2. VII. 1922, H.Okamoto et T.Kurisue; 1 ♂, Seoguipo, CJ, 10.

VIII. 1976, H.S.Kim; 3 ♀, Seongpanak, CJ, 1, 2. VIII. 1984, K. S. Lee; 1 ♀, Makaen, (present name is uncertain), 1. VIII. 1924, H.Okamoto et T.Kurisue; 1 ♀, Shakuoji (present name is Seokwangsa Temple), 24. VII. 1922, T.Kurisue; [CIS]: 2 ind., Mt. Gyeong-bang-san, KW, 24. VIII. 1989, K.T.Park; 1 ind., Mt. Odae-san, KW, 26. VI. 1989, K.T.Park; 4 ind., Mt. Seolak-san, KW, 25. VIII. 1989, K.T.Park; 1 ind., Topyong, CJ, 9. VI. 1993, K.T.Park; 5 ind., Gwaneumsa, CJ, 6. VII, 13, VIII. 1993, K.T.Park, B.K.Byun & H.P.Jeong; 1 ind., Namup, CJ, 12. VIII, 1993, B.K.Byun & H.P.Jeong; 2 ind., Bijarim, CJ, 15. VII. 1993, K.T.Park; 1 ind., Seonheulri, CJ, 22. VII. 1993, S.H.Jeong; [FRI]: 1 ex, Gwangneung, GG, without collecting date.

Previous recorded Locality: **North**-HB (Shuotsu=Jueul), KW (Mt. Kumgang-san), PN (Mt. Ryongak-san-Pyongyang, Mt. Myohyang-san); **Central**-Seoul (Cheonryangri), GG (Mt. Gwangduk-san, Mt. Baekdeok-san, Mt. Soyo-san, Mt. Yongmun-san, Mt. Whaak-san), KW (Mt. Sobaeg-san, Mt. Chiak-san, Mt. Cheombong-san, Mt. Gyeong-bang-san, Mt. Seolak-san, Donghae-city), CN(A-San Bay); South - JB (Mt. Naejang-san, Gucheundong-Muju), JN (Isl. Chindo), KN (Isl. Kojedo, Mt. Chiri-san, Piagol, Sosangmyon-Hamyang, Chinju, Mt. Paegun, Mt. Hwangso-san); **Cheju**-CJ (Isl. Cheju-do, Cheju, Gwaneumsa, Tamna Valley, Yeongsil, Yongjŏngak, Paekrokdam, Seoguipo, Seongpanak, Mt. Halla-san)

Distribution. The species is distributed from Western China to the Korean Peninsula, Japan, Russian Far East (including South Sakhalin and South Kuril islands), Mongolia, Transbaikalia, South Siberia to Altai Mts.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We would like to express our thanks to Prof. K. T. Park, Center for Insect Systematics, Kangwon National University, Chuncheon and Dr. M. H. Lee, Dept. of Crop Protection, National Institute of Agricultural Science and Technology, Rural Development Administration, Suwon, for their kindness, allowing us to examine specimens in the collections and for their constant encouragement in our work.

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韓國産 *Sineugraphe*屬 및 未記錄種 *S. stolidoprocta* Boursin (나비目, 밤나방科)의 整理

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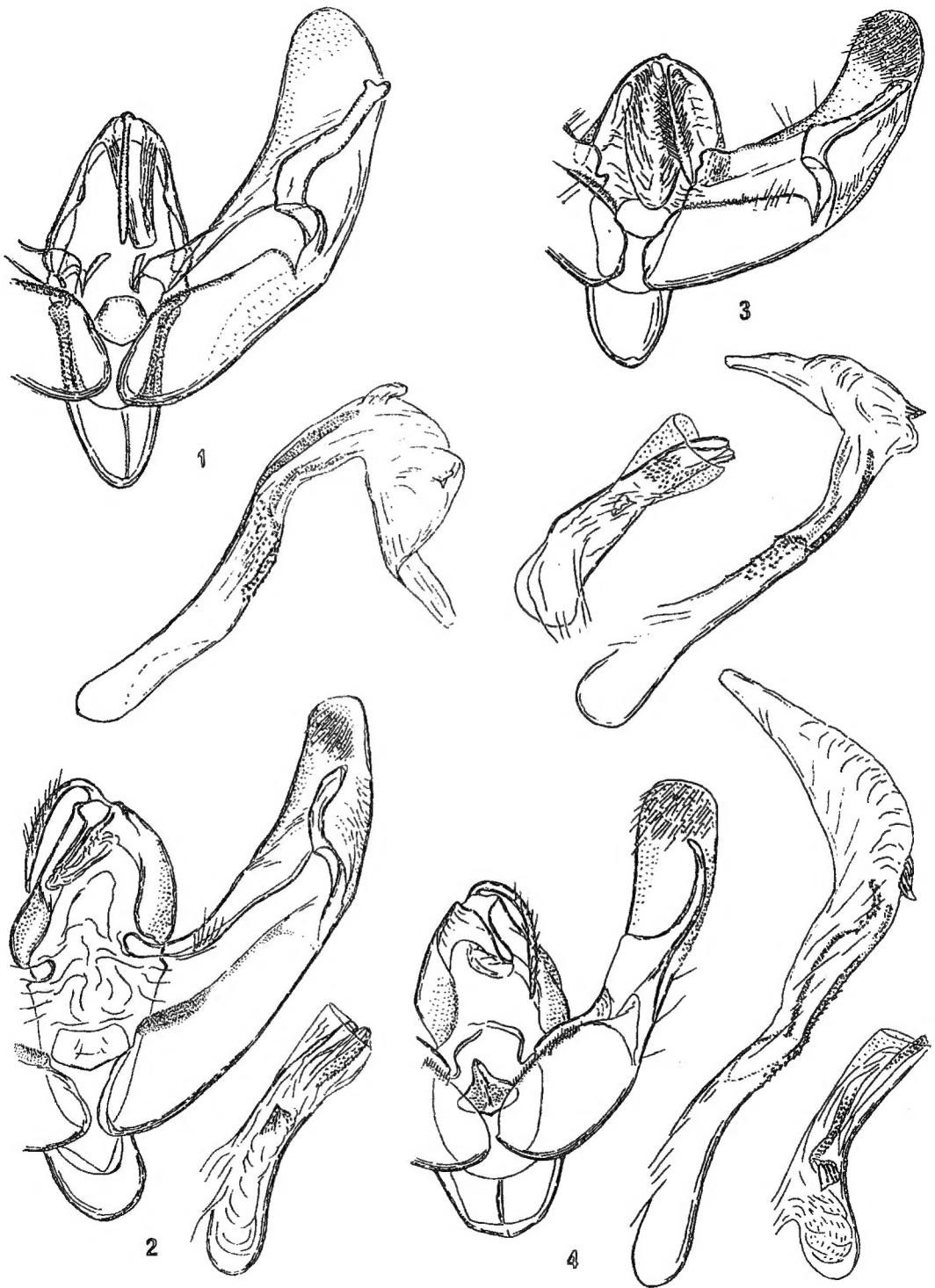
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중국 中部와 東部에서만 기록되어 있던 *Sineugraphe stolidoprocta* Boursin (중국쌍검은밤나방 신칭)이 우리나라에서 새로이 발견되었기에 보고한다. 이로서 우리나라에 분포하는 *Sineugraphe*屬은 4種이 되며, 이들 4種의 생식기특징을 도해하고, 국내외 분포 및 형태적 특징을 논하였다.

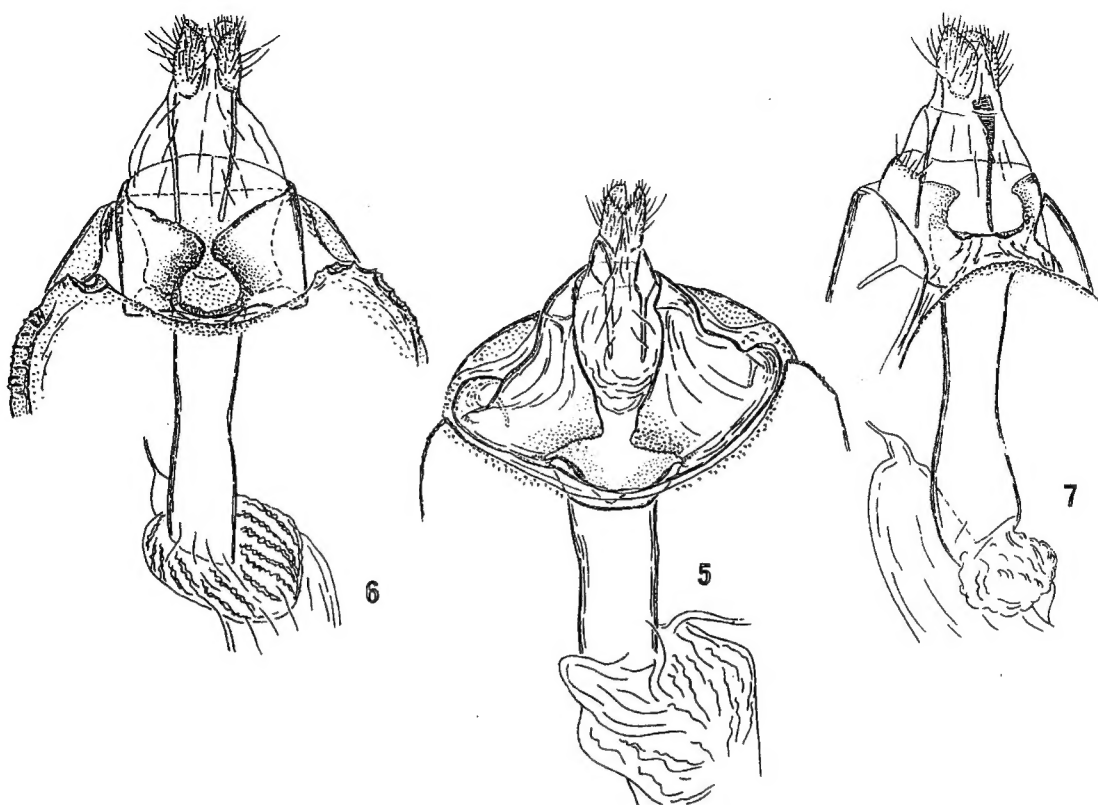
검색어 : 나비목, 밤나방科, *Sineugraphe stolidoprocta*, 미기록종, 한국

(Received: 10 January 1996)

(Accepted: 15 August 1996)



Figs 1-4. *Sineugraphe* spp., male genitalia : 1-*S. stolidoprocta* Boursin.; 2-*S. longipennis* Brsn.; 3-*S. bipartita* (Graeser); 4-*S. exusta* (Butler).



Figs 5-7. *Sineugraphe* spp., female genitalia : 5-*S. longipennis* Boursin.; 6-*S. bipartita* (Graeser); 7-*S. exusta* (Butler).